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Legacy - August 2010

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ART CHALLENGE

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Thank you for your generous support of the Archaeological Research Trust (ART) Endowment Fund and the printing of *Legacy*. Please send donations in the enclosed envelope to Nena Rice USC/SCIAA, 1321 Pendleton Street, Columbia, SC 29208, indicating whether you want to continue receiving *Legacy* and include your email address. All contributions are appreciated. Please visit our website at: <http://www.sc.edu/sciaa>. Nena Powell Rice, Editor, (nrice@sc.edu)



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ARTS & SCIENCES
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Legacy

South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology

New USC Press Book on the Discovery of Rock Art in South Carolina

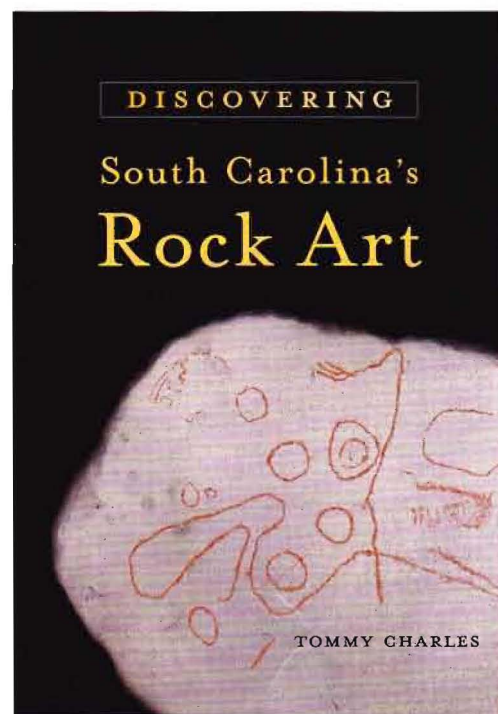
By Tommy Charles

For a decade, I have scoured South Carolina's upcountry for examples of ancient rock art carvings and paintings, efforts conducted on behalf of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA). As SCIAA's collections coordinator, I have amassed considerable field experience in both prehistoric and historic archaeology and have firsthand involvement in cataloging 64 sites of South Carolina rock art. I have chronicled my adventures in exploration and preservation in a new book, *Discovering South Carolina's Rock Art*, to be published by USC Press in September 2010.

Although Native American rock art is common in the western United States and even at many sites east of the Mississippi, it was believed to be almost nonexistent in South Carolina until the 1980s, when several randomly discovered petroglyphs were reported in the upstate. These discoveries set in motion the first organized endeavor to identify and document these ancient examples of human expression as they exist in South Carolina. Over the

ensuing years, and assisted by a host of volunteers and avocational collectors, I have scoured the Piedmont and mountains of South Carolina in search of additional rock art sites. Frustrated by the inability to find these elusive artifacts, many of which are eroded almost beyond visibility, I

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Cover of new 'Rock Art' book. (Design by USC Press)

Director's Note

By Charles Cobb
SCIAA Director

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Every issue of *Legacy* contains thoughtful summaries of archaeological investigations from our full-time researchers. It finally dawned on me recently that we have really neglected reporting on the work of some of the more important investigators under our roof—the students who are involved in our various projects. Through the years, we have had numerous USC undergraduate and graduate students engaged in field and laboratory work, and who have also completed theses and dissertations related to SCIAA research. In the future, we would like to hear from some of these students in the pages of *Legacy*. For now, I will provide a sampling of the many directions they are pursuing. I might add that this summary is far from exhaustive, so my apologies to those who do not receive mention.

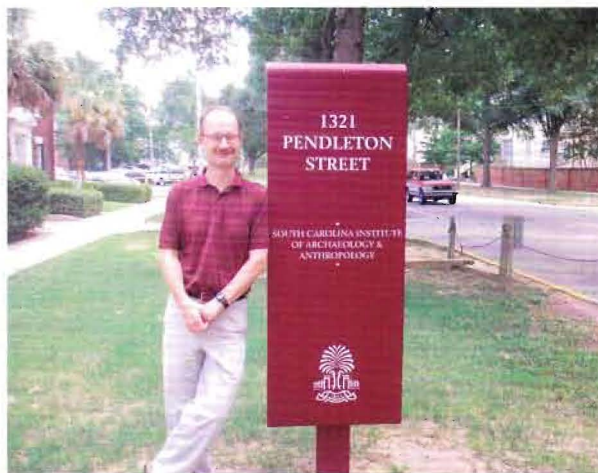
The research project on Native American colonial period towns along the Savannah River described by Chester DePratter in this issue has involved a number of undergraduate students who participated in Maymester field schools in 2009 and 2010. In addition, two graduate students, Kim Wescott and Maggie Needham, have been supervisors for this fieldwork, and they will be carrying out their dissertation and thesis studies, respectively, on the transformation of Native American lifeways during the Colonial era. We are also pleased that an undergraduate student, Keely Lewis, was recently awarded a Magellan grant

to investigate how Native Americans recycled European bottle glass shards into tools such as projectile points and hide scrapers. The combined efforts of these students will represent a major contribution to the research on South Carolina's colonial frontier that is made possible by funding from the National Science Foundation.

Keely Lewis also works part-time in the SCIAA Research Library. So far, she has catalogued over 16,000 volumes in this extensive non-circulating collection and plans to work through Spring 2011 with support from the R.L. Stephenson Research Library Fund and the Kendall Family.

Johann Sawyer is a graduate assistant at SCIAA who has been working closely with Adam King on his research on Mississippian chiefdoms along the Savannah River and in northern Georgia. They are currently undertaking a remote sensing survey of Etowah (Georgia), one of the most impressive Mississippian mound centers in the southeastern United States. This work, which relies on instruments such as ground penetrating radar, provides archaeologists with rough snapshots of below surface features such as houses without actually digging into the ground. Johann is also an expert in Native American iconography, and he will be undertaking dissertation research related to the spread of a distinctive form of ritual artwork in the Southeast during the 1200s and 1300s AD.

The Applied Research Division provides many opportunities for hands-on research for USC students. In fact, the Director, Steve Smith, and co-Director, Audrey Dawson, are both PhD students with their studies grounded in South Carolina soil. Steve is finishing up his dissertation on the archaeology of Francis Marion's campaign during the Revolutionary War, while



Charles Cobb, SCIAA Director (SCIAA photo)

Audrey is embarking on her dissertation work related to Archaic sites excavated at Fort Jackson.

David Rigtrup, another graduate student, is conducting analyses on stone tools recovered from some of these same Archaic sites at Fort Jackson. David's expertise in stone tools can be attributed to site collections that were made available by the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program (SRARP) for his thesis research. He used these sites to assess mobility patterns of hunters and gatherers who inhabited South Carolina over 8,000 years ago.

Mark Brooks' leadership at SRARP has led to a long history of student research support. At present, Chris Thornock, a PhD candidate and graduate assistant for SRARP, is doing highly innovative work reconstructing the details of prehistoric Native American towns through computer modeling.

Our projects have also proven alluring to students from other universities. Al Goodyear's Topper site project in Allendale County has been a magnet for graduate students from universities ranging from Tennessee to Arizona, all eager to gain a chance to work on one of the premier Paleoindian sites in North America. Doug Sain from Eastern New Mexico University recently completed an M.A. thesis based on stone blades from Topper, while Ashley Smallwood, Ph.D. student at Texas A & M, just had an article published in the *Journal of Archaeological Science* related to Clovis points from the site.

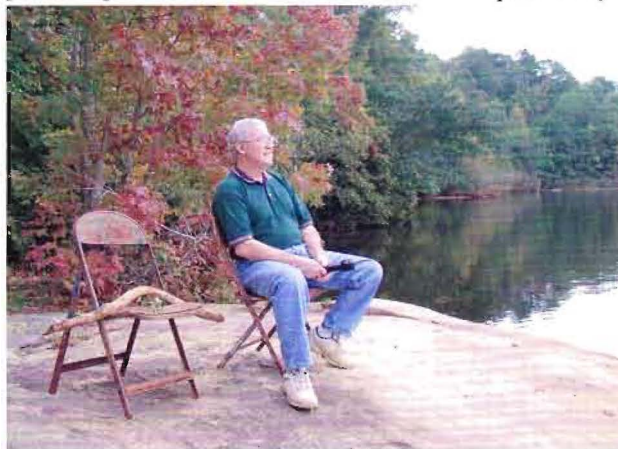
Christopher Amer, Director of Maritime Research, and Jonathan Leader, Director of Office of the State Archaeologist, received a grant from the Bruce and Lee Foundation to evaluate the wreck of the CSS *PeeDee* near Florence, which also provides opportunities for students from other universities, notably Eastern Carolina University's Maritime Studies Program. Nolan Caudell has been conducting archival research for his thesis to accurately locate and delineate the extent of the Confederate Mars Bluff Naval Yard where the CSS *PeeDee* was

built. Adam Edmonds is doing a thesis on the Confederate Navy and the gunboats featuring data from our work at Mars Bluff and on the CSS *PeeDee*.

Finally, three graduate students with longstanding ties to SCIAA, Erika Shofner, Meg Gaillard, and Helena Ferguson, have recently embarked on a major archaeological educational outreach initiative, based on a start-up grant that we provided. Their work has progressed to the point where they now have developed an independent non-profit group, SCAPOD, which they describe on pages 22-23 in this issue of *Legacy*.

The funding for these graduate and undergraduate students comes from many sources. The College of Arts and Sciences generously provides graduate assistant lines to help with our logistical and research needs. Our regular SCIAA staff provides student support from a variety of external granting agencies. And last but not least, we have had many generous private contributions earmarked for various research projects; some of those funds frequently are used to support students. All of these types of financial assistance have been essential for incorporating students into our work. They have also allowed SCIAA to make teaching and mentoring central elements of our mission.

One cannot underestimate the importance of the youthful energy and intellectual curiosity of our undergraduate and graduate students to our research and outreach initiatives. Thanks to you all, past and present!



Tommy Charles relaxing in retirement. (Photo courtesy of Tommy Charles)

ROCK ART, From Page 1

began employing methods still considered unorthodox by current scientific standards for archaeological research to assist with my search and documentation.

Survey efforts led to the discovery of rock art created by Native Americans and Europeans. Of particular interest are the many circle-and-line petroglyphs the survey found in South Carolina. Seeking a reason for this repetitive symbol, my investigation into these finds led to the discovery that similar motifs have been identified along the Appalachian Mountains from Alabama to New York, as well as in the American Southwest and Western Europe.

The engrossing account of the search for South Carolina's rock art in this new book brings awareness to the precarious state of these artifacts, threatened not only by natural attrition but also by human activities. I argue that, if left unprotected, rock art is ultimately doomed to exist only in our historical records.

More than 100 black-and-white photographs and drawings, along with 18 color illustrations, give the reader a visual guide to this adventure tale of archaeological research, discovery, and preservation.

A native of Union, South Carolina, I began my interest in archaeology as a child. In 1979, I joined the staff at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA), a research arm of the University of South Carolina. I have participated in many research projects over the years, and in 1993, I joined the SCIAA Research Division to pursue my research interests in prehistoric

Native American cultures. Now retired, I continue many research interests in the South Carolina upstate.

To order a copy of *Discovering South Carolina's Rock Art*, please send \$38.05, including shipping and 7% tax, to USC Press, 718 Devine Street, Columbia, SC 29208. To order on-line, go to: www.sc.edu/usecpress.

Research

Savannah River Valley Research: 2010 Field Season

By Chester B. DePratter and Charles Cobb

At the beginning of the 1400s, the Savannah River valley was densely populated by Mississippian societies stretching from its mouth at present-day Savannah to its upper reaches in the Appalachians. The people who lived along the river at this time were agriculturalists who were ruled by powerful chiefs and they built platform mounds and burial mounds to honor their chiefs and their ancestors. Well-known archaeological sites dating to this period include the Irene site near Savannah, the Hollywood mound below Augusta, the Rembert mounds near Elberton, Georgia, and Tugalo, a Cherokee town on the upper part of the drainage. These sites and their occupants had prospered for generations, and the valley contains extensive archaeological evidence of their presence.

In about A.D. 1450, something happened that dramatically changed conditions along the Savannah River. The entire valley, except for its upper reaches, was abandoned, and the peoples who had lived along it left their homes and the graves of their ancestors and moved elsewhere. The reasons for this wide-scale abandonment are still unknown. Some think that there may have been a period of drought that forced these people to relocate, but the nearby Oconee River valley in Georgia and Wateree River valley in South Carolina appear to have prospered in the same decades that the Savannah River valley was being

depopulated. Other archaeologists have postulated that it was intensive warfare between the Wateree valley and Oconee valley societies that squeezed out those groups living between them. Other factors that have been considered as causes of the abandonment include a period of severe flooding that washed away agricultural fields and disease epidemics. But the truth is, even after more than three decades of study, we still do not know why the Savannah River valley and an area 25 to 75 miles to either side was abandoned so precipitously. Furthermore, we do not

largest archaeological puzzles.

After about 250 years of abandonment, new populations began moving into the Savannah River valley. These groups came from great distance to settle in this abandoned land. The first to arrive were the Westo, now known to be the Erie from western Pennsylvania, who made their living along the Savannah beginning in 1659 by slave-raiding to supply Virginia plantations. Within just a couple of decades, Westo depredations had forced the Tama of interior Georgia to relocate to the Georgia coast where they sought

refuge among the Spanish missions. With the settling of Charleston in 1670, new groups began moving into the valley. The Shawnee from the Ohio/Kentucky area arrived in the 1670s, and they ultimately assisted the Carolina government in forcing the Westo out of the valley in a 1682 war. The Shawnee settled around present-day Augusta and became key players in the Indian slave

and deerskin trade that supplemented Charleston's economy.

The Yamasee, a refugee group composed of Tama remnants and coastal Georgia Guale, moved first to the lower Savannah River valley in 1683 and then on to the area surrounding Port Royal Sound near Beaufort, shortly thereafter. In the early 18th century, the Yuchi arrived from eastern Tennessee, the Apalachicola relocated from the Chattahoochee River



Profile of ditch feature, perhaps related to construction of fortification wall. (SCIAA photo)

know where the thousands of people who fled the valley moved to. Did they flee to join their neighbors along the Oconee or Wateree Rivers, or did they move to some distant, as yet unidentified, river valley to reestablish their agricultural fields and their way of life? There are good archaeologists investigating all of these issues, and one day we will know far more than we know currently, but for now we are stuck with more questions than answers concerning one of the region's



Students lay out units in our main excavation block. (SCIAA photo)

valley in what is today western Georgia, and the Apalachee were forcibly brought to the valley by former Carolina governor, James Moore, who attacked and destroyed the Spanish missions among the Apalachee of panhandle Florida in 1703 and 1704.

These various groups lived along the river in their separate villages supported by the slave and deerskin trade. Abuses by traders and the diminishing supply of Indian slaves soon led to difficult relations between the Indians and colonists, and in 1715 the local Indians, including all those living in the Savannah River valley, rose up against the Carolina government. The Indians were soon defeated, but the resulting migrations again left the Savannah River valley uninhabited. The Yuchi soon returned, and they were followed by the Chickasaw from Mississippi who arrived in 1723. Colonial forts across the river from Augusta at Fort Moore and lower down river at Palachacolas crossing, protected

known, so our work will involve identifying town sites through archaeological testing, and ultimately, more extensive excavations will take place to document the lifeways of the various groups living along the river.

Our initial field research, which included work on an Apalachicola settlement in Hampton County, South Carolina, was conducted as a USC field school in conjunction with the Native American Studies Program at USC-Lancaster. Results of that work were reported in a previous issue of *Legacy*, Vol. 13, No. 2, August 2009. Since that initial fieldwork in May 2009, we have made a series of research

the southern frontier of Carolina.

In 2008, we received a National Science Foundation (NSF) grant to conduct archaeological research along the Savannah River valley focused on the period between the Westo arrival in 1659 and the departure of the Chickasaw at the time of the American Revolutionary War. The locations of the towns occupied by the various valley societies are not currently

trips to study archaeological collections relevant to our research. In June 2009, we visited Dr. Thomas Foster, West Georgia University, who was excavating at an 18th century Apalachicola site on the Chattahoochee River near Columbus, Georgia. His knowledge and insights on Lower Creek archaeology provided important information that will assist us in interpreting our findings in the Savannah River valley. From Columbus, we traveled to Mission San Luis in Tallahassee, Florida, to look at excavated collections dating to the time of James Moore's raid and his forced relocation of the Apalachee. Site Director, Dr. Bonnie McEwan and her staff, were our gracious hosts during our stay in Tallahassee, and we now feel that we can readily identify Apalachee pottery when we see it.

In February 2010, we worked at a Yuchi site on the Georgia side of the Savannah River with Dan Elliott of the Lamar Institute. Dan has been working on this site since the late 1980s, and his collection and extensive knowledge provided quick access to an assemblage directly associated with the Yuchi. In March 2010, we drove to Jackson,



Will Britz (USC-Lancaster) and Kristen Walczesky (USC-Columbia) contemplate a test trench. (SCIAA photo)



Chris Judge, co-director from USC-Lancaster, examines features in main excavation block. (SCIAA photo)

Mississippi to look at Chickasaw material housed at Mississippi State University. Drs. John O'Hear, Jay Johnson, and Brad Lieb provided us with an informative short course on Chickasaw ceramics and settlement. Our visits to Chickasaw town sites with Brad Lieb were especially eye opening. On the way back from Mississippi, we stopped at West Georgia University in Carrollton, Georgia, to look at excavated material from the Augusta area that may turn out to be Shawnee in origin. Dr. Thomas Foster and curator, Susan Fishman-Armstrong, provided access to the collection, and Dr. Foster shared with us his extensive knowledge of the Chattahoochee River valley archaeology.

We have more collections research trips planned. In the fall, we will be in Lexington, Kentucky, for the annual meeting of the Southeastern

Archaeological Conference, and while there, we will take a look at some Shawnee collections that date to the late 17th and early 18th centuries. We anticipate visiting the Smithsonian Institution in the near future to see archaeological materials collected in the Savannah and Chattahoochee River valleys in the 1930s and 1950s, and we have plans to visit the Augusta Museum in Georgia. Once these collection visits are completed, we should be familiar with all of the types of colonial era Native American pottery that we are likely to find in our field research.

In May of 2010, we led our second USC field school class to the Savannah River. This field school was again in partnership with USC-Lancaster's Native American Studies Program through the generous support of Dean John Catalano. This year we began our fieldwork at Palachacolas or Stoke's Bluff in Hampton

and Jasper Counties, South Carolina. The bluff is named for the Apalachicola Indians, who lived along this stretch of the river from 1708 to 1715. Our crew consisted of seven undergraduate students, Joseph Johnson, Will Britz, William Cartwright, Matthew Dittman, Kristen Walczesky, Keely Lewis, and Savannah Hulon, plus our two project graduate students, Kimberly Westcott and Maggie Needham. Jim Legg of SCIAA and Chris Judge of the Native American Studies Program at USC-Lancaster played key roles in this research.

We began our excavations with a series of 50-centimeter squares around the edge of the boat ramp parking lot. Artifacts found in these 24 test squares allowed us to focus our attention on two areas. The first area, located at the eastern end of the parking lot, contained a concentration of late 17th/early 18th century

Indian pottery of the sort that would have been made by the Apalachicola. Excavations in this area were difficult due to a compacted layer of clay 20 to 30 centimeters thick associated with parking lot construction. Our students persevered, and by the end of our three-week field season, we had opened 28 one-meter squares in this area. We hoped to find an abundance of features such as trash pits, postholes, etc., in this area, but in the end, we found only a couple of nice pits. We did expose enough area to know

and a single lead ball, so we are certain that it has some antiquity. In the field, we speculated that it might be the defensive ditch associated with Palachacolas Fort (occupied 1717 to 1742), but at present, we are unsure just what this ditch might be.

We also spent a day working at Tuckasee King County Park just downstream from Palachacolas Bluff and across the Savannah River in Georgia. We were interested in the tract of land because it is adjacent to a boat landing that would have been a natural put-in

indicative of two household clusters of our period of interest, so we will certainly be back to do more work at this location in the future.

All in all, we had a very successful field season. We recovered a good collection of artifacts from the colonial period, and we believe that we may have identified locations of as many as half a dozen Indian houses of that period. We may have found a ditch associated with Palachacolas fort, but final identification of that feature will require more extensive excavations.

At the end of the field season in 2010, we were pleased with all that we had been able to accomplish through the hard work of our student crew and assistants, but we also realized that three weeks was just not enough time in the field to conduct truly meaningful fieldwork. This realization has led us to a commitment to find additional research money so that we can spend eight to 10 weeks a year in the field locating and excavating sites relating to our research interests. This money will come from a combination of grants and solicitations of private funds, but that is all part of the research process. We now realize that we will be working in the Savannah River valley for another ten years or more, so the funding we will need will be substantial. Expect to see one or the other of us giving a fundraising talk at a venue near you in the not too distant future.

We would be remiss if we did not mention our superb accommodations at Department of Natural Resources' (DNR) Webb Center located only a few miles from Stoke's Bluff. This was our second year staying at this facility, and we have truly been spoiled by the experience. Center Manager Jay Cantrell and his assistant, April Graves made our stay comfortable and pleasant. The kitchen staff provided us with excellent home cooked meals that kept the crew fed and happy. We would also like to thank Sean Taylor, DNR archaeologist, for all of his technical and logistical support, for the loan of equipment, and for his hard work in the field.



How many archaeologists does it take to dig a 50 x 50-centimeter unit? (SCIAA photo)

that we were likely adjacent to a good domestic structure, so we will likely try to excavate on the adjacent residential lot in the future. Test excavations on part of this same residential lot recovered enough period cultural material to suggest that the late 17th-/early 18th-century occupation along this part of the bluff is extensive and worthy of more work.

Along the river side of the parking lot, one of our 50-centimeter squares hit a ditch feature about 50 centimeters across. We spent two weeks following this ditch along the bluff with a series of slot trenches. At the end of the three-week season, we had determined that the ditch ran more than 32 meters in a straight line. This ditch contained mostly Indian pottery

point for crossing the river to Carolina and back from the south. Archival research has so far not disclosed the identity of the Tuckasee King, but a nearby Georgia historical marker identifies him as Yuchi. The Effingham County Board of Commissioners kindly approved our test excavations, and we thank them for their support.

Our excavations at Tuckasee King consisted of 54 shovel tests excavated to 50 centimeters below the surface. We found scattered sherds of pottery dating to various prehistoric occupations, but more importantly to us, we found at least two concentrations of Indian pottery dating to the late 17th/early 18th centuries. We suspect that these concentrations are

The Camden Battlefield, 1996-2010: A Short History of a Long Project

By James B. Legg

In the spring of 1996, I received a call from Lindsay Pettus of the Katawba Valley Land Trust. He explained that the Trust was in negotiations with the Bowater Timber Management Company to obtain a conservation easement on the site of the Battle of Camden, where the British destroyed the American Southern Army on August 16th, 1780. The Trust lacked a clear notion of where the battle actually unfolded on the present landscape, and what boundaries to request for an easement. The only discernable "battlefield" at that time was a six-acre property that had been preserved by the DAR since the early 20th century, including a monument to the slain Baron deKalb, and a highway historical marker. Based on research I had done in the early 1980's, I proposed boundaries encompassing some 316 acres that I thought would include the battlefield.

The easement-granting process ultimately took several years. Meanwhile, I developed an interest in the remaining archaeological potential of the site. Physical evidence, in the form of artifact distributions, might tie the events of the battle, as recorded in 18th-century documents, to the present landscape. I knew that relic hunters using metal detectors had heavily impacted the battlefield—did enough evidence remain to provide useful information? In 1998, with the permission of Bowater and the Katawba Valley Land Trust, I gathered several volunteers and conducted a four-day metal detecting project on a portion of the battlefield that had recently been clear cut. The results were modest (47 battle

artifacts) but sufficient to suggest that a large-scale project would indeed be useful.

By 2000, the effort to preserve the Camden Battlefield had passed from the Katawba Valley Land Trust to the Palmetto Conservation Foundation (PCF). At PCF, Brig. Gen. George Fields (US Army retired) had established a battlefield preservation component, and the protection and interpretation of the Camden Battlefield became one of his primary goals. Several dozen people have been significantly involved in the Camden effort over the years, but George Fields is by far the single individual most responsible for the success of the project. Not the least of George's talents is his ability to squeeze considerably more work out of his consultants than his budget might suggest would be possible. As he marshaled his forces for a concerted Camden campaign, archaeology was one of the several approaches that George initiated in a

multi-disciplinary effort. He asked me to summarize my impressions and make recommendations, and in January, 2001, I replied with an ambitious wish-list of suggestions that I thought would assist in preservation planning and contribute to the interpretation of the site. Those suggestions have since been realized to a degree that I did not imagine in 2001.

Palmetto Conservation Foundation received the first of three Camden Battlefield planning grants in 2001. The first two grants were from the National Park Service's American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP). For the archaeology portion of the 2001 grant (and eventually all three of his grants), George Fields engaged Steve Smith, Director of the Military Sites Program of the Applied Research Division (ARD) at SCIAA. Steve has been the principal investigator, project manager, and a co-author for all Camden archaeology since then. Steve



Fig. 1: British reenactors on the Camden Battlefield during the 225th anniversary observance, August 16th, 2005. (SCIAA photo by Steve Smith)

and I had worked on several military projects since 1988, and he hired me to assist with Camden. Tamara Wilson of ARD has managed our data and produced our graphics. Our contribution to this initial phase of PCF planning (Fields, Smith, and Legg 2003) was a more formal array of recommendations, together with the first installment of the Camden Battlefield Collector Survey. The Collector Survey was a pragmatic effort to salvage information from the community of relic hunters who had already removed most of the artifacts from the battlefield. We recorded several significant collections, and collected artifact distribution data that would otherwise have been entirely lost. Several collectors donated their Camden artifacts to the project.

In 2003, PCF received their second major grant from the ABPP. Our role in this phase of the project included the preparation of a detailed history of the battle, a continuation of the Collector Survey, a preliminary metal detector sampling of the battlefield, and the synthesis of all three lines of evidence into an interpretation of the site (Legg, Smith, and Wilson 2005). By this time we had a fairly good idea of where and how the battle unfolded on the modern landscape, although there was considerable disagreement among our collector informants. The interpretation we settled on at this stage was strongly verified by the results of the third and final phase of research. In 2005, PCF received their third National Park Service grant, from the Save America's Treasures program. Our contribution to this phase included updated battle history and Collector Survey components, but the major effort was an intensive metal detecting effort that was conducted intermittently over the course of a year, beginning in the spring of 2006 (Smith, Legg, and Wilson 2009). We managed to accomplish 100% coverage of sample areas totaling about 36.7 acres of the battlefield, and recovered some 1,165 battle artifacts (including those from



Fig. 2: In the field during the metal detecting project in 2006. (Left to right) Steve Smith, ARD technician Frank King, and James Legg. (SCIAA photo)

earlier phases). Each artifact was mapped with a survey GPS reading, and the resulting distributions were in remarkable agreement with our existing interpretation. The collection was dominated by fired and unfired ammunition (spherical lead shot), but also included iron canister balls, buttons, buckles, gun parts, mess utensils, equipment hardware, etc.

While we were involved in our archaeological endeavors, George Fields was busy on several other fronts. With the help of the S.C. Conservation Bank, he managed to purchase the original easement property, and when our Collector Survey work demonstrated that the fighting extended beyond the easement to the northeast, George negotiated the purchase of an additional tract. The preserved property now totals some 477 acres, including the old six-acre DAR tract, which the organization donated to the larger cause. George also began a long-range program to restore the battlefield to its original state. In 1780, it was an open forest of mature longleaf pines. Non-longleaf trees are gradually being eliminated as longleaf pines are re-introduced. One of the initial recommendations I made

in 2001 was for the preparation of a large-scale topographic map with a fine contour interval—a very useful tool for planning and archaeology alike. George accomplished this goal with a LIDAR-generated base map with a two-foot contour interval, a map we used to good effect in our 2009 report. Finally, PCF prepared an on-site interpretation of the battle for visitors. This includes a general introduction panel at the parking area adjacent to the old De Kalb monument, and an extensive system of walking trails around the battlefield, with interpretive markers and a podcast system explaining various phases of the battle. The dedication of the interpretive trail on November 8, 2009 could be considered the official opening of the Camden Battlefield. The ultimate disposition of the site is uncertain—it may well become a state or National Park Service property. In any case, the Palmetto Conservation Foundation has preserved one of the most significant unprotected battlefields remaining in the United States, and we are very pleased to have played some role in that accomplishment.

In 2009, I received a grant from the Archaeological Research Trust (ART)



Fig. 3: Artifacts from the Battle of Camden, including archaeological recoveries and collector donations. (SCIAA photo by James Legg)

at SCIAA to complete the conservation, photography, and curation of the Camden artifacts, which included our archaeological materials, as well as collections donated by Collector Survey informants. George Fields arranged for the collection to be maintained locally, at the Camden Archives, rather than in state curation. The final act came in March of 2010, when I delivered the collection to Howard Branham, director of the Camden Archives.

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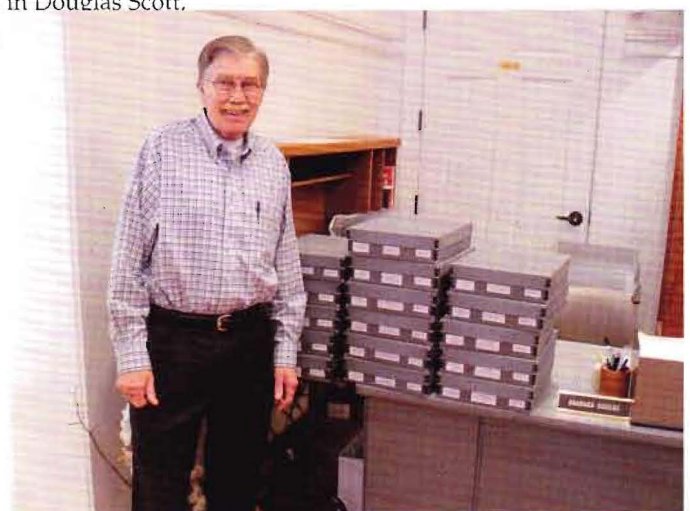


Fig. 4: Camden Archives, Director Howard Branham, receives the Camden Battlefield artifact collection for permanent curation, March 27th, 2010. (SCIAA photo by James Legg)

New Post-Doctoral Scholar Joins Staff in 2010-2011

By Charles Cobb

For the upcoming 2010-2011 academic year, we are pleased to welcome Dr. Molly Zuckerman as the third of our post-doctoral scholars. Dr. Zuckerman has just completed her PhD at Emory University with a specialization in bioarchaeology, or the analysis of human trauma and disease through bone. Her larger research interest is in the field of epidemiology, the study of the spread of disease in human populations.

Although epidemiology is a field pursued by many physicians and other health-care professionals, they tend to focus on current diseases or those of the recent past. Bioarchaeologists have been able to push back the timeline on our understanding of both infectious and non-infectious diseases through the analysis of bone—or even soft tissue in those rare instances of excellent preservation. As a result, there is now a growing group of “paleo-epidemiologists” who provide a long-term perspective on the human experience with illnesses ranging from the bubonic plague to smallpox.

Although societies have always been afflicted with illness, paleo-epidemiologists argue that the human race has gone through three distinctive surges of disease in history, known

as epidemiological transitions. The first transition was related to the so-called Neolithic Revolution, when the adoption of agriculture and the growth of early towns lead to population increases and concentrations of people that promoted the spread of infectious diseases. The second transition was instigated by the Industrial Revolution in the 19th century, with the rapid growth of major cities along with the poverty and unhygienic conditions associated with early factory life and slums. Finally, many scholars believe we are currently in a third epidemiological transition, marked by outbreaks of new (and scary) “emergent” diseases such as Ebola Fever, and “re-emergent” diseases such as new strains of tuberculosis that are resistant to traditional antibiotics and other standard treatments.

Dr. Zuckerman will be organizing a conference entitled “Moving the Middle to the Forefront: Re-Visiting the Second Epidemiological Transition Through Skeletal Remains.” An international set of invited scholars will present innovative research that addresses the causes and consequences of the second transition through an interdisciplinary integration of skeletal,

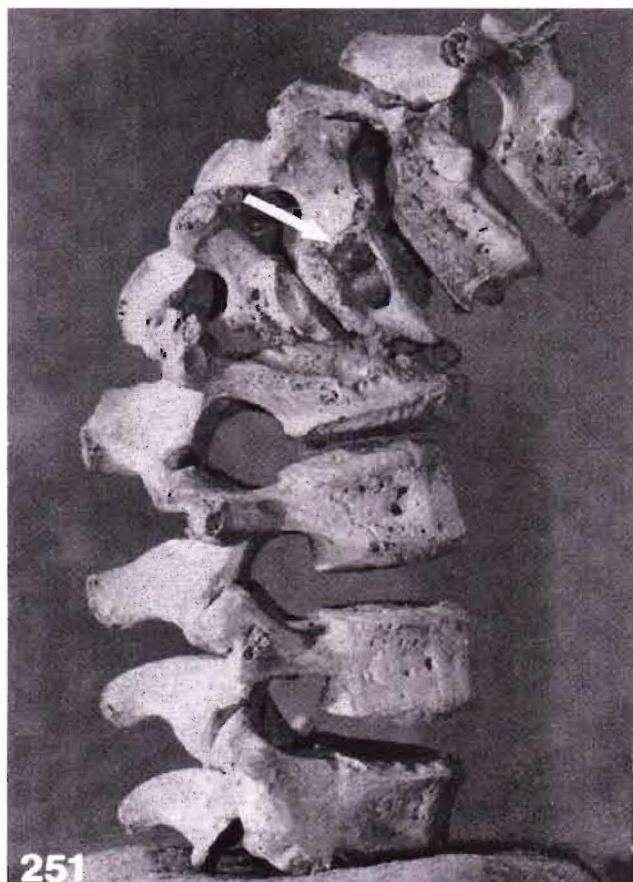


Fig. 2: Example of human spinal column deformed by tuberculosis. (SCIAA photo)

archaeological, biochemical, and historical evidence. These presentations will then be published as chapters in an edited book that will be published by USC Press.

Our previous post-doctoral conferences have emphasized topics in archaeology that mesh with research strengths for which the University of South Carolina is widely known. Dr. Jodi Barnes organized a conference on the African diaspora in 2009, a specialty of esteemed scholars in the Department of History and in the African American Studies program. Earlier this year, Dr. David Goldstein held a conference on historical ecology, which tied in nicely with the broad environmental studies emphasis on our campus. The University of South Carolina also has outstanding medical and public health schools, and we hope this year’s focus on paleo-epidemiology can provide a new perspective on campus as to how human societies have coped with disease for thousands of years.

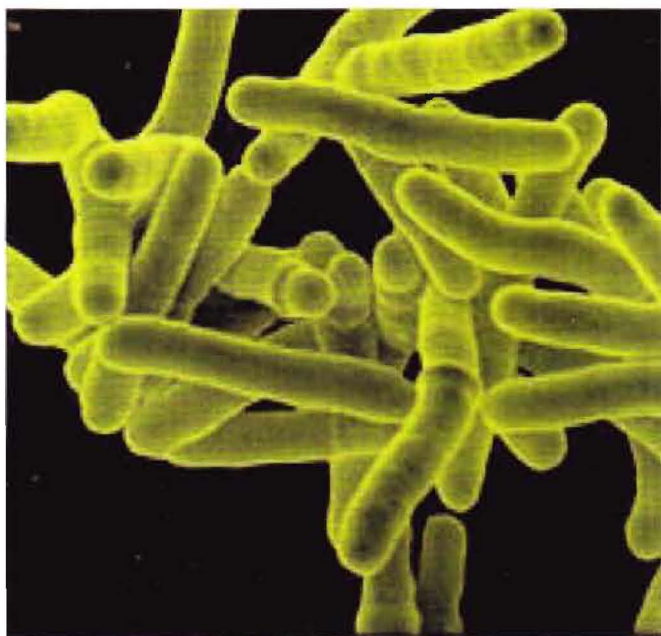


Fig. 1: Tuberculosis bacilli. (SCIAA photo)

Savannah River Archaeology Program

Results from the 2009 Tar River Geoarchaeological Survey

By Christopher R. Moore, Savannah River Archaeological Research Program and I. Randolph Daniel, Jr., Department of Anthropology, East Carolina University

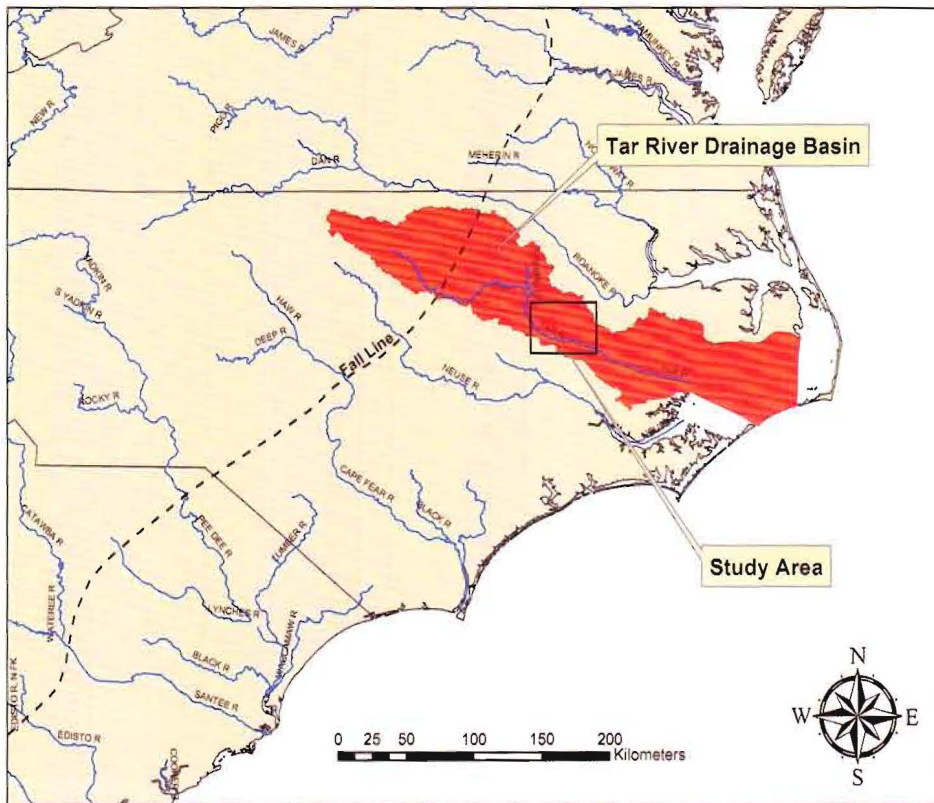


Fig. 1: Study area within the Tar River drainage basin, Pitt and Edgecombe Counties, North Carolina. (Figure produced in ArcGIS by Christopher Moore)

Fieldwork along the Tar River in North Carolina continued in the summer of 2009 with collaborative research on archaeologically stratified aeolian and fluvial landforms (Fig. 1). This work is a collaborative effort between the authors and involves ongoing archaeological and geoarchaeological investigations at Barber Creek (31PT259), Squires Ridge (31ED365), and Owens Ridge (31ED369). The later two sites were identified during the doctoral dissertation research of the senior author (Moore 2009b). The primary objectives of this research include: 1) the refinement of cultural chronologies and artifact typologies for the North Carolina Coastal Plain, 2) the development of a radiocarbon and luminescence (OSL) geochronology for stratified sites along the Tar River, and 3) examining linkages between paleo-environmental change (i.e., rapid climate change or RCC events), site formation processes, and human

adaptation.

This research has direct implications for the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program's (SRARP) ongoing Carolina Bay Volunteer Research Program

with similar site formation processes occurring on bay sand rims. The development of a regional database for site formation processes of relict source-bordering aeolian dunes and sand sheets along the Tar River in North Carolina and aeolian depositional processes in bay sand rims along the Savannah River may provide regional proxies for understanding paleoclimate variability, site burial processes, and human response to changing environments along the South Atlantic Slope.

In addition to the research component of this collaboration, SRARP public outreach objectives were also realized through this collaborative effort that included the North Carolina Summer Ventures Program in Science and Mathematics. In this program, selected high school students from around the state are allowed to participate in research-driven archaeological fieldwork and are taught proper excavation techniques, artifact analysis and, report writing (Fig. 2). At the end of a four-week program, students are required to present their findings orally to their peers and parents. Below is a summary of recent research



Fig. 2: Summer Ventures Program participants and volunteers. (Photo by I. Randolph Daniel, Jr.)

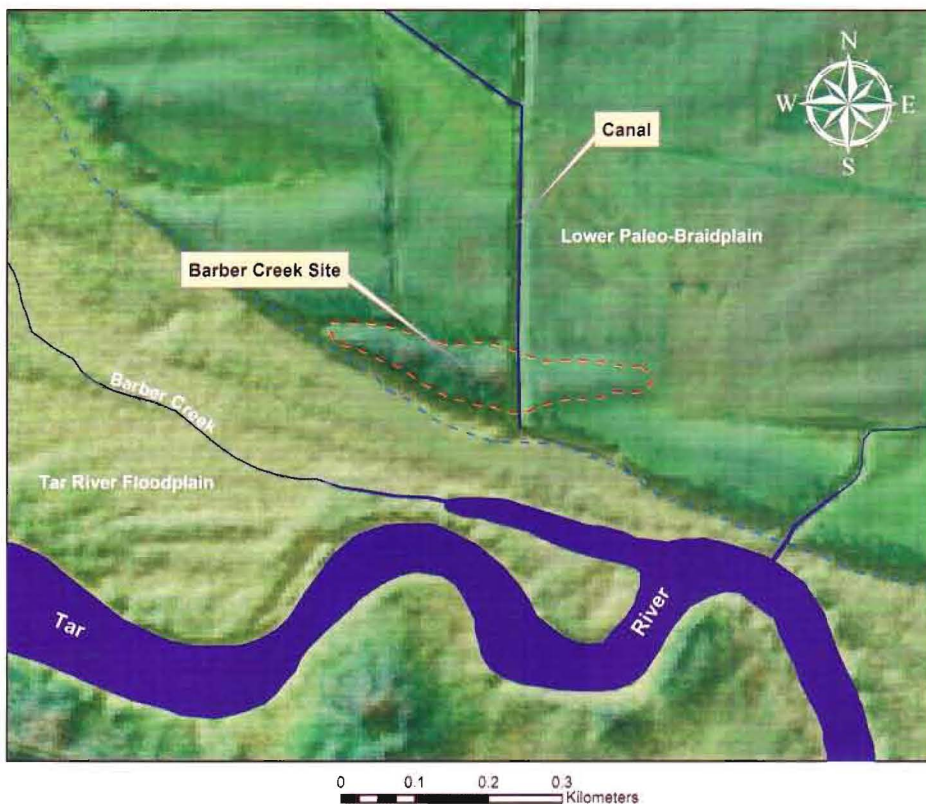


Fig. 3: Color Infrared DOQQ image of the Barber Creek Site (31PT259) overlaying a LiDAR shaded-relief map. (Image produced in ArcGIS by Christopher Moore)

on the Tar River, including the results of fieldwork conducted in the summer of 2009 at Squires Ridge and Owens Ridge with the help of the Summer Ventures Program.

Barber Creek (31PT259)

The Barber Creek site (31PT259) is a shallowly stratified multicomponent site on the Tar River near Greenville, North Carolina (Fig. 3). Excavations and geoarchaeological analyses have been conducted on the site over the last few years and have indicated that the site is a relict aeolian dune or sand sheet with stratified Early Archaic through Woodland occupations (Daniel et al. 2008; McFadden 2009; Moore 2009a, 2009b; Seramur and Cowan 2002; Seramur 2003).

Optically stimulated luminescence (OSL) samples ($n = 3$) collected in the summer of 2008 from the Barber Creek site (31PT259) were recently dated using the more accurate single-grain technique (Moore 2009b) (Fig. 4). Luminescence dating is a relatively new technique for determining the burial age of sediments (i.e., the last time the sediments were exposed to light) and is useful for

indirectly dating archaeological deposits contained within those sediments and for building site formation chronologies. Barber Creek OSL age estimates were in broad agreement with ages determined by Moore (2009b) using the single-aliquot dating technique (an earlier form of OSL dating) and with radiocarbon dating already obtained from the Barber Creek site (Daniel et al. 2008). In short, single grain OSL age estimates from Barber Creek support earlier conclusions that indicate a major transition during the Younger Dryas stadial event (ca. 12,900–11,500 calendar years BP) from primarily fluvial to primarily aeolian depositional regimes. The Younger Dryas was a period of very rapid cooling and a return to near glacial temperatures following the arrival of Clovis during the warmer Bölling-Allerød climate interval (Alley 2000). These age estimates bolster claims for an entirely Holocene origin for the upper meter of sand at the Barber Creek

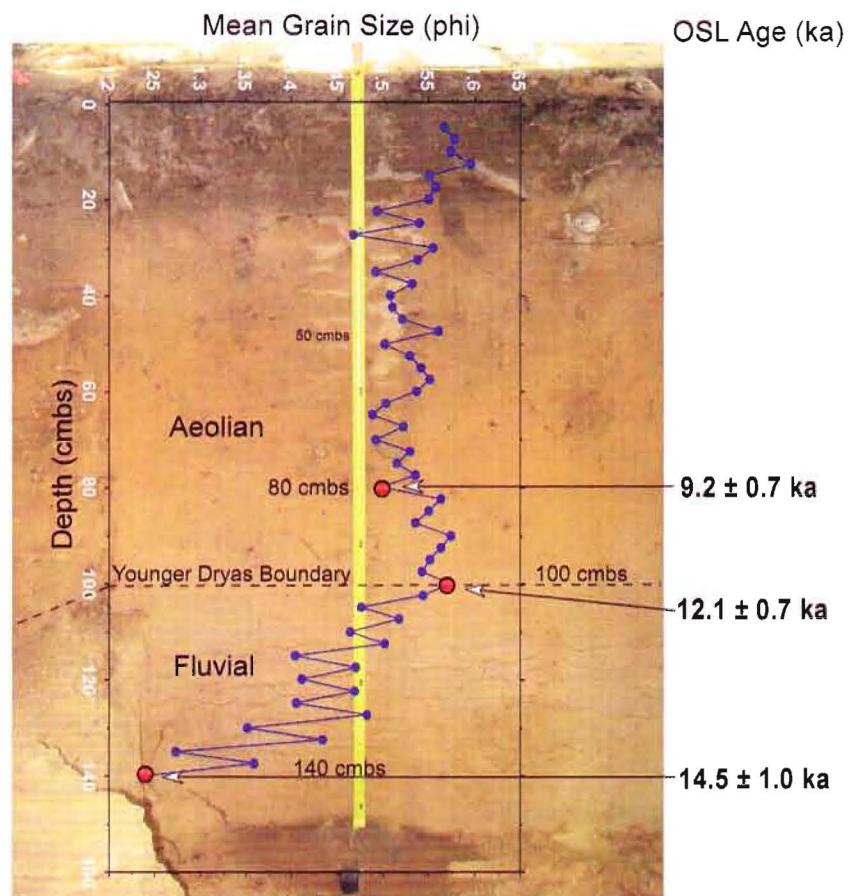


Fig. 4: Single-grain luminescence (OSL) dating for the Barber Creek site (31PT259) (Moore 2009b). Note: Close-interval grain-size data are from McFadden (2009). (Figure produced by Christopher Moore)

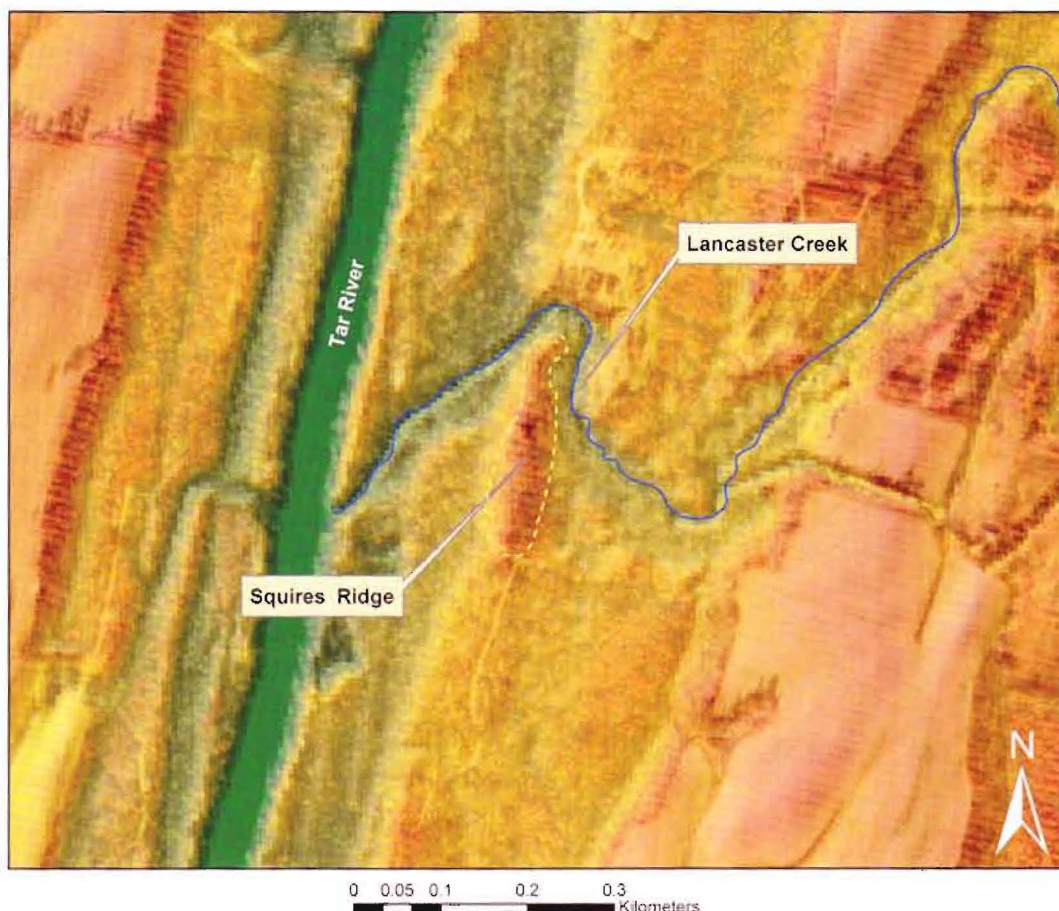


Fig. 5: Color Infrared DOQQ image of Squires Ridge (31ED365) overlaying a LiDAR shaded-relief map. (Figure produced in ArcGIS by Christopher Moore)

site. This indicates that bioturbation is not the primary site formation process with respect to artifact burial at the site and that artifacts and occupation surfaces have been sequentially and episodically buried over the course of the Holocene by both aeolian and fluvial processes. In this scenario, bioturbation is more accurately conceived as an overprint of the relatively intact archaeostratigraphy of the site. These data support interpretations by Moore (2009b) concerning site formation processes and artifact burial at other sites along the Tar River.

Squires Ridge (31ED365)

The Squires Ridge site (31ED365) is another large relict sand ridge overlooking the modern Tar River floodplain and is located along the middle Tar River valley within the upper Coastal Plain of North Carolina. The landform was first identified on the property of Mrs. Betsy Squires with the use of high resolution LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) elevation data acquired through the NC Department

of Transportation Floodplain Mapping Program (Fig. 5). We wish to express great appreciation to Mrs. Squires and family for allowing continued excavations of her property by East Carolina University and

and later assisted in preliminary lab analysis of artifacts (Fig. 7). Shovel testing revealed dense archaeological deposits across the entire landform with some

Summer Ventures students and for her considerable enthusiasm for this work (Fig. 6).

Geoarchaeological investigations by Moore (2009b) identified the site as having great potential for buried/stratified Archaic through Woodland occupations. Limited shovel testing and test unit excavations revealed dense archaeological deposits with indications of relatively intact stratigraphy. Luminescence dating produced age estimates consistent with Guilford, Kirk Stemmed, and Palmer occupations (Moore 2009b).

During June and July of 2009, a shovel test survey was undertaken at Squires Ridge in order to delineate site boundaries and to produce a topographic map of the sand ridge. Summer Ventures participants assisted in laying out a shovel test grid, excavated shovel tests in 20-centimeter arbitrary levels,



Fig. 6: Mrs. Betsy Squires and grandchildren examining artifacts recovered from the Squires Ridge site (31ED365) during the 2009 Summer Ventures Program with Dr. Randy Daniel. (Photo by Christopher Moore)

indication of broad spatial patterning between Woodland and Archaic period occupations (Fig. 8, page 16). In addition to several Woodland and Middle Archaic points, a single metavolcanic side-notched point was excavated from a shovel test along with several well made unifacial tools and end scrapers (made from local quartzite and non-local high quality rhyolite) that indicate the presence of early Holocene occupations at Squires Ridge. Future work at Squires Ridge will build on previous work by Moore (2009b) and recent shovel testing with more extensive test unit and block excavations conducted in the summer of 2010. Additional geoarchaeological analyses are also planned.

Owens Ridge Site (31ED369)

In July of 2009, archaeological investigations at the Owens Ridge site (31ED369) in Edgecombe County, North Carolina, continued with the excavation of a single 2 X 2-meter test unit (i.e., Test Unit 3) (Fig. 9, page 17). Owens Ridge is a large linear and coalescing parabolic relict sand dune with stratified Archaic and possibly even Paleoindian occupations (Moore 2009a, 2009b). Volunteers for this excavation included former East Carolina University graduate student Paulette McFadden (now working with Dr. Ken Sassaman at the University of Florida on her Ph.D.) along with current and former graduate students Jonathan Smith, Mattie Raspberry, and Blake Wiggs. We also wish to express great appreciation to Mr. Willie Owens for graciously allowing continued excavations on his property.

The purpose of this excavation was to expand upon previous excavations conducted during the doctoral dissertation research by Moore (2009b). Previous work (Moore 2009a, 2009b) has established a baseline luminescence (OSL) and ^{14}C geochronology for the landform and interpreted the site formation history of the site based on close-interval (five-

the North Atlantic (e.g., Bond et al. 1997). In general, these events appear to represent the rapid onset of cooler and dryer conditions and occur on quasi-periodic (~1,500 year) cycles. Bond Events also appear correlated with regional records of rapid climate change in the mid-Atlantic (e.g., Willard et al. 2005) and globally by multiple proxy records of climate change (e.g., Mayewski et al. 2004).

If confirmed by additional OSL dating, these data suggest that regional paleoclimate has periodically plunged into a state of climatic disequilibrium with concomitant ecosystem stress and indicates potential short-term (centennial-scale) ecological changes possibly including increased storminess, fire, and drought (e.g., Marlon et al. 2009). In this case, burial events recorded in stratified sites along the Tar River serve as a proxy record of these short-term events. Presumably, these short-term events would have led to changing adaptive strategies for hunter-gatherers living along the Tar River.

In the summer of 2009, additional archaeological testing at Owens Ridge was conducted to look for evidence of early occupation in the form of diagnostic stone tool artifacts. Four samples were collected for single-grain luminescence (OSL) dating

in order to refine age estimates provided by single-aliquot dating of the site by Moore (2009b). Additionally, a continuous sediment column was taken in two-and-a-half-centimeter intervals from Test Unit 3. Analysis of grain size data for this sediment column should help to refine our understanding of site formation processes and depositional environment at the site. While no diagnostic artifacts were found in the lower levels of Test Unit 3, a single distal point fragment (probably Middle

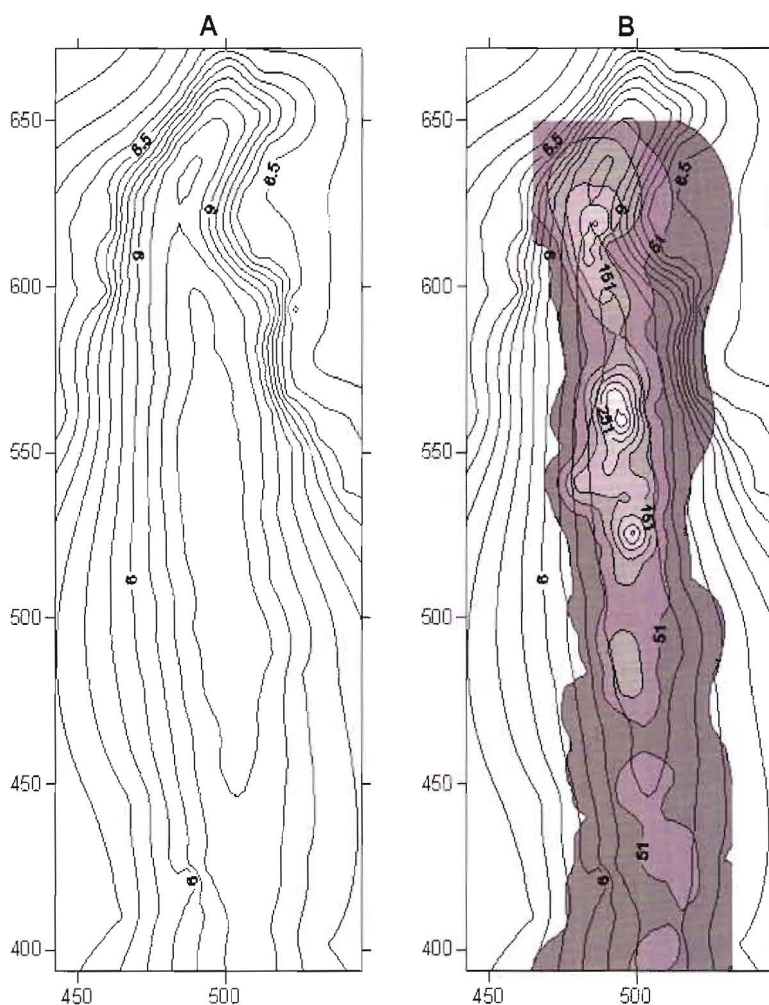


Fig. 7: Contour map of the Squires Ridge site (31ED365) generated during 2009 summer fieldwork along the Tar River in North Carolina. A) Contour map of the landform, B) Isodensity map of all artifacts recovered in shovel tests. Note: Grid north is up. (Figure produced by I. Randolph Daniel, Jr.)

centimeter) grain size analysis and archaeostratigraphy. Archaeological and chronometric data have indicated the potential for buried late Pleistocene/early Holocene occupations in Level 8 (70-80 centimeters below datum) of Test Unit 2 and suggest a possible association with rapid climate change or Bond Events recorded for the Holocene (Moore 2009b). Bond Events are periods of rapid climate change during the Holocene and are associated with major ice-rafting events in

Archaic) was recovered in Level 5 (40-50 centimeters below datum) and unifacial tools and undiagnostic biface fragments and cobble biface preforms were recovered and piece-plotted in Levels 7 and 8.

Evidence for stratification of Archaic occupations was evident through a clear distinction in the dominant raw material types between upper and lower levels with primarily late stage metavolcanic flakes

of sediment column and archaeological data along with single-grain luminescence dating will provide additional clues as to the age of early occupations at Owens Ridge.

Future work at Owens Ridge will continue with additional excavations in hopes of refining the cultural chronology and typology of the site by recovering diagnostic artifacts—particularly from

Christopher R. Moore, cmoore@srarp.org, office: 803-725-5227 or Dr. I. Randolph Daniel, Jr., DANIELI@ecu.edu, office: 252-328-9455.

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Fig. 8: Examples of projectile points recovered from shovel testing at the Squires Ridge site (31ED365). (Photos by Paulette McFadden)

in upper levels and almost exclusively earlier stage local quartzite in lower levels. Previous excavations from Test Unit 2 had revealed a dense concentration of quartzite debitage and a formal end scraper in Level 8 (70-80 centimeters below datum) (Moore 2009a; 2009b). This pattern was even more evident in Test Unit 3 (located immediately adjacent to Test Unit 2) with artifact concentrations peaking in Level 8 and falling off quickly in Level 9. Processing

the lower levels. Single-grain OSL dates and close-interval sedimentology from Owens Ridge will help to refine the site formation history of the landform and suggest linkages between burial events, cultural occupations, and the paleoclimate record as indicated by oxygen isotopes and regional pollen data (e.g., Moore 2009b).

For more information on the Tar River Geoarchaeological Survey, please contact Dr.

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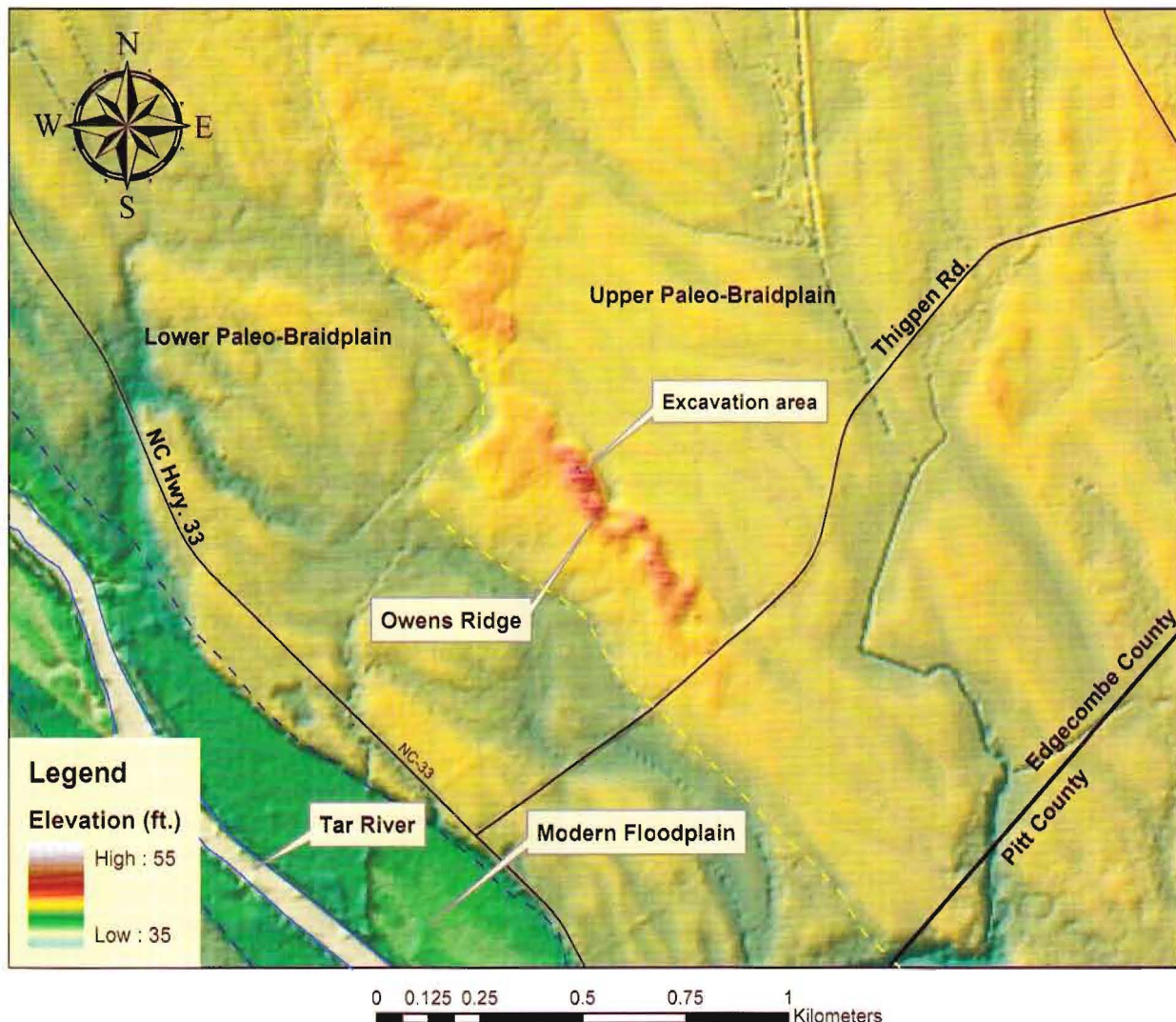


Fig. 9: LiDAR image of the Owens Ridge site (31ED369). (Figure produced in ArcGIS by Christopher Moore)

Applied Research Division

Military Site Program Returns to Williamson's Plantation Battlefield

By Steven D. Smith

In May 2010, York County's Culture & Heritage Museums (CHM) invited SCIAA's Military Sites Program (MSP) back to Historic Brattonsville, South Carolina, to continue to search for archaeological remains of the Revolutionary War battle of Williamson's plantation also called Huck's Defeat. Under the direction of CHM's historian, Dr. Michael C. Scoggins and myself, archaeologists and volunteers spent three weeks conducting a metal detecting survey and hand excavations in an attempt to better define the battlefield that had been discovered by SCIAA in 2006. The May 2010 project was funded by the American Battlefield Protection Program of the National Park Service.

The battle of Williamson's plantation occurred July 12, 1780, when the American militia forces under the overall command of General Thomas Sumter surprised a company of British Provincial troops under the command of Captain Christian Huck who were camped at the plantation.

The day before, Captain Huck and his command, which consisting of 35 British Legion, 20 New York Volunteers, and 50 Tory militia, appeared at Colonel William Bratton's plantation in the hopes of capturing Bratton and other rebel leaders. Bratton was not home. After harassing Bratton's wife, Huck and his men, moved to nearby James Williamson's plantation and camped overnight. At dawn on the morning of July 12th, the Americans consisting of between 150 to



Fig. 2: Archaeologist Meg Galliard (foreground) and volunteers digging at Williamson's plantation battlefield. (SCIAA photo by Steven D. Smith)

300 men under the combined command of William Bratton, Andrew Neel, and Edward Lacey surprised the British and in a short, sharp fight, killed 30 and wounded 35, while the Americans lost only one man. The victory was significant for its morale boost to the American Revolutionary cause, coming close after the May surrender of the American Continental Army in Charleston.

Historical documentation indicated that the James Williamson family settled 300 acres on the South Fork of Fishing Creek in 1766. At the time of the Battle of Huck's Defeat in 1780, the Williamson plantation included a two-story log house, a corncrib, and a stable or barn. The plantation included fruit tree orchards and fields of oats and wheat, located on the southern end of the Williamson property. Accounts of the battle indicate that the action began several 100 yards south or southwest of the Williamson home place and moved in a northeast direction, with the final phase of the battle taking place around the Williamson home where Whig militiamen engaged mounted troops of



Fig. 1: Jon Leader (right) and students at Williamson's plantation conducting the resistivity survey. (SCIAA photo by Steven D. Smith)



Fig. 3: Archaeologist Tamara Wilson (right) and volunteers screening at Williamson's plantation battlefield. (SCIAA photo by Steven D. Smith)

the British Legion cavalry. Casualties from the battle were buried on site in an unknown number of graves, possibly also on the southern end of the property. In 1787, James Williamson sold the lower 150 acres of his property, including his old home place and the battlefield, to his neighbor Colonel William Bratton. Bratton apparently dismantled the buildings and used the materials to build structures at his own plantation. The battlefield was then used for agriculture.

In April and December 2006, SCIAA conducted the first reconnaissance level metal detecting survey of the Historic Brattonsville property focused on locating the Williamson's plantation battlefield. A concentration of 18th century domestic artifacts, lead rifle and musket shot, a British halfpenny, and a brass trigger guard fragment were recovered. Given the large amount of domestic material, SCIAA speculated that this area contained one or more of Williamson's plantation outbuildings, a finding consistent with the historic descriptions of the battlefield.

In May 2010, SCIAA returned to better define battlefield features and attempted to locate evidence of the Williamson house in the form of non-metallic artifacts and to identify hopefully some features. The 2010 metal detecting survey increased the number of lead shot already recovered and also recovered a sword pommel. More colonial buttons and

metallic domestic materials, including a door strap hinge, were found.

After the metal detecting survey, several 1 X 2 and 2 X 2-meter units were excavated across the site of the metal artifact concentrations. Oddly, only a few colonial ceramic sherds were found, and

these artifacts were all of the same type of 18th century redware and could have been from a single plate. No pipe stems were found. In addition to these formal excavation units, systematic shovel testing was conducted, yet, no evidence of the Williamson house was found.

Despite the lack of archaeological evidence of the house, Scoggins and I are convinced we have found a portion of the battlefield and perhaps, all that is left in the archaeological record. A careful landscape study was conducted in conjunction with the historic records.

This study identified key defining features mentioned in the documents describing the plantation and the battle, including such features as natural springs and a lane or road that documents describe as leading to the Bratton house. At the location of the metal artifact concentrations, remnants of the old road and several active springs were found just as described. Also the location of the metal artifact concentrations fit the recorded distance from the Bratton house, which still stands today, to the Williamson house and the plat records. The only missing element is evidence of the Williamson house itself.

A secondary project goal was a public archaeology opportunity and the archaeologists were strongly supported by as many as 14 volunteers. Also Dr. Jonathan Leader's Maymester Class in Remote Sensing at the University of South Carolina volunteered two days of metal detecting and conducting a resistivity survey.

Scoggins and I completed a draft report in July 2010 and are awaiting comments from the American Battlefield Protection Program. A final report is expected by December 2010. Meanwhile the information gained from the battlefield will be used for site interpretation and preservation.



Fig. 4: Steve Smith (right) working with Jon Leader's class during the resistivity survey at Williamson's plantation battlefield. (SCIAA photo by Jonathan Leader)

Office of the State Archaeologist

Archaeological Resources Act 2010 Signed by Governor Sanford

By Jonathan M. Leader

The Archaeological Resources Act of 2010 was signed into law by Governor Mark Sanford on June 11, 2010. This is a major step forward for the protection of archaeological sites and Native American burials on both private and public property in South Carolina. Until the passage of this act, we were the only state in the Southeast that did not have specific and statewide legal protection for terrestrial sites.

Our immediate neighbors, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, and Florida all had statutes that were encompassing and stringent. Some South Carolina municipalities, such as Beaufort and Hilton Head Island, had excellent local ordinances, but they did not carry over into state law. Similarly, several land steward agencies, such as the S.C. Department of Natural Resources' Heritage Trust Program and S.C. Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism had regulations for specific properties, but again these had no effect beyond the properties identified. South Carolina land based sites were left hanging in space.

Several attempts to redress the situation had been undertaken by my immediate predecessor, Steve Smith, and I. While we were eventually able to strengthen the South Carolina Burial Act and to assist in drafting legislation ensuring the right of access by descendants to cemeteries, the underlying issue of terrestrial site preservation remained unaddressed.

Up to this last foray, the earlier legislation had emulated the statutes enacted by our neighboring states. We had believed that their track record and format would stand us in good stead. We were mistaken. The legislature's response was very enlightening. Three concerns were repeatedly raised to our attempts

and were considered sufficient to block the legislation. They were cost, growth of government, and burden on the public/hobbyist.

There could be no doubt that the surrounding state archaeology acts that we had been basing ourselves on increased taxpayer costs through dedicated staff and time. The burden on the hobbyist was more a matter of perception than fact. Nonetheless, the ability of the collector community to mobilize and frame the discussion in terms of their David to the State's Goliath was very effective. Nonetheless, in the end, it was the unchecked activities of the collector community that tipped the balance in favor of the new legislation.

The majority of archaeological sites in any state are on private property. The ability to protect the cultural resources is therefore heavily dependent on three factors. The first is the public outreach from the archaeological community to the private landowners to encourage them to act as preservationists. The second is the decision by the landowner to act as stewards. And, the third are the laws and infrastructure that are in place making it possible for a private landowner to protect their sites. It was this last point that some unethical collectors were running over roughshod.

In 2009, I was approached by Representative Laurie Funderburk of Camden, to assist a family in her area who were the collective stewards of some of the most important privately held archaeological sites in the state. They had discovered that the trespass laws were insufficient to forestall the continuing vandalism of their property. What could we do to correct the situation? Representative Funderburk, her staff, and I gave it a great deal of thought and discussion. What we devised was an



Photo courtesy of Representative Laurie Slade Funderburk (Mrs. Harold Williams) (District 52—Kershaw County, SC)

enhancement to the state Trespass Law.

The beauty of this approach was that it solved the landowners' problem and required no additional cost to the state, didn't grow government, and was unassailable by collector arguments. It simply insured that archaeological sites and artifacts were explicitly listed in the law and that the magistrate or judge who heard the case was provided with a full accounting of the damages and costs incurred by the landowner. This last was accomplished by placing the damages portion of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, a federal statute, into state law. The State Archaeologist could be requested to provide the latter data to the courts.

The penalties for violating the law were based on a three strikes format. The first time is a misdemeanor with a fine and/or jail term based on the original trespass law. The second time is still a misdemeanor, but the fine increased to a \$1,000 and the jail up to three years or both. The third strike places the offense

as a felony with up to \$5,000 fine or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both. In addition, all equipment, vehicles, and conveyances used in the committing of the violation are seized by law enforcement and forfeited under the current forfeiture statutes.

The opponents to the bill were quick to register their desire to kill it to both the House and Senate. The major relic collecting and metal detecting internet fora were enlisted to getting the word out. Letters and calls were solicited from as far afield as Canada, Thailand, Australia, England, and Europe. Fortunately, the effect was the opposite than what was expected. It would appear that legislative members became concerned with the number of out-of-state people complaining about a law that strengthened protections for South Carolina's private landowners. In one memorable exchange, during a public hearing, the question was asked why so many hobbyists were interested in the penalties for an act that they assured the sub-committee they were not involved in or a law that could be circumvented by simply having the landowners expressed permission?

During the Senate public hearings, an important second section of the bill was added by the sub-committee and ratified by both houses. Native American burials and mounds had always been implicitly subsumed under the state's burial statutes. At the request of several South Carolina chiefs and tribal members, this was made explicit, and a civil section was added to recoup damages from those who violated it in addition to the criminal penalties.

South Carolina has moved from a position of weakness to one of strength through the dedication and hard work of all the people who assisted Representative Funderburk in getting this legislation passed. A debt of gratitude is owed to the members of the House and Senate for supporting and strengthening the bill and for the Governor for taking an active interest and signing it. Special mention must be made of the landowners, archaeologists, Native Americans, and avocationlists who came in support to

the public hearings. Our sister agencies, S.C. Department of Archives and History, S.C. Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism, SC Department of Natural Resources, and S.C. Department of Transportation provided welcome support. Last, but not least, a special thanks is owed to those members of the metal detecting community who saw the damage being done to their reputations by the "one percenters" and courageously spoke up in support of the bill.

ArchSite System Administrator Carmen Beard Leaves SCIAA

By Jonathan M. Leader

Ms. Carmen Beard has resigned her duties as ArchSite system administrator to take a more remunerative position in the private sector. Carmen's last day was May 14, 2010 and the Office of the State Archaeologist hosted a farewell party in her honor. Her many friends and colleagues at SCIAA will miss her.

ArchSite is a cooperative venture in site file management partnered between the South Carolina Departments of Transportation, Archives and History, and the Office of the State Archaeologist. Additional support is provided by the University of South Carolina's Geography Department and Computing Services Division. The database encompasses both the archaeological and built

environments and permits qualified subscribers the ability to search for specific sites or structures and to register their site file documents directly. Carmen's role as system administrator was vital to the success of the project.

Through talks, seminars, workshops and one-on-one training, Carmen introduced and trained people at all levels of expertise in the intricacies of ArchSite's protocols and geographic information system capabilities. In several instances, she wrote bridging code to modify command structures and enhance function. Carmen's background made her uniquely suited for the position. She had received her first Masters in Information Science through the University of North Carolina at Chapel, Hill and her second Masters in Archaeological Information Systems from York University, England. It is very rare for a person of this caliber to be found outside of the private sector, and we valued the time she was with us.

The ArchSite program continues, and additional information on its capabilities and access may be found online at the ArchSite link posted at: www.cas.sc.edu/sciaa/ or by contacting Jonathan Leader at leader@sc.edu or by telephone at (803) 576-6560.



Carmen Beard, ArchSite Systems Administrator. (SCIAA photo)

SCAPOD

Who is SCAPOD?: South Carolina Archaeology Public Outreach Division

By Erika Shofner, Meg Gaillard, and Helena Ferguson



Erika Shofner conducting flintknapping demonstration at the Longleaf Middle School Career Fair. (SCAPOD photo)

The South Carolina Archaeological Public Outreach Division (SCAPOD) is an official incorporated 501(c)3 non-profit organization whose mission is to encourage knowledge of the state's archaeology to the general public through publications, public education, and museums.

Those of us who have a passion for archaeology often get discouraged at the general misunderstanding of our profession. Unfortunately, the archaeology that is represented in today's popular media is not always authentic. SCAPOD aims to increase knowledge of the importance of the state's cultural heritage by using the engaging discipline of archaeology. We have various programs for a wide range of ages that are currently in the beginning stages of testing. We hope our programs will encourage future and long lasting support for the discipline of archaeology in South Carolina.

SCAPOD has three divisions to

better achieve our goals: Education (Development of Educational Materials),

Production / Design (Coordinates Visual Material), and Development (Fundraiser).

SCAPOD's personnel is made up of, first and foremost, archaeologists. Each of us also has other specialties that we bring to the outreach table. This coupled approach allows for us to provide a broad spectrum of experience and expertise to the SCAPOD programs: Erika Shofner—Archaeologist / Educational Director (ehshof@gmail.com), Meg Gaillard—Archaeologist / Production Director (meggaillard@gmail.com), Helena Ferguson—Archaeologist / Development Director (helenalferguson@gmail.com).

SCAPOD has multiple programs geared toward achieving its mission. In order to increase our chances of success for the organizations mission, SCAPOD developed a five-year plan. Programs included in this plan are as follows: S.C. Archaeology K-12 Education Manual, Traveling Trunks, Dig Boxes, Children's Magazine, Teacher Workshops, Film



Helena Ferguson and Erika Shofner demonstrating pottery making at the annual Archaeology Field Day at Walnut Grove plantation on October 4, 2009. (SCAPOD photo)



Meg Gaillard talking with students and Erika Shofner demonstrating flintmaking (stone tool making) at the Longleaf Middle School Career Fair. (SCAPOD photo)

Development and Oral Histories, Summer Camps, Field School, Local Museum Initiative, and a Website.

SCAPOD is in its early stages, but it has already had some success in achieving the goal of archaeological knowledge dissemination. Here are some of the things we have been up to the past six months: networked in the national and local archaeological and educational community at conferences, participated in the Longleaf Middle School Career Fair where bright young 6-8th graders asked us questions about being an archaeologist, and submitted a draft of our 3rd grade Archaeology Education Manual to teachers that have volunteered to give us feedback soon. We hope these teachers will pilot some of these plans in the fall.

Here's what we have coming up: Coming this summer 2010, we have scheduled two 1-week day camps with Historic Columbia Foundation. These camps will have activities such as our Dig Box Program that were developed with the assistance of the South Carolina Institute of Anthropology and Archaeology. If you would like to know more about Historic Columbia Foundation's Digging History Summer Camps, go to their website at www.historiccolumbia.org. We are also

developing the Traveling Trunk Program, which is in coordination with the local chapters of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina (ASSC). Also, we are developing a museum exhibit about the Topper site for the USC Salkehatchie

Library. Please contact us if you would be interested in finding out more about this program.

We hope to continue to meet individuals and organizations that have common interests as a way to further our outreach. We are very interested in partnering with any individuals who have this common goal. Please contact us at any of the e-mail addresses above. We look forward to talking with you about current and future programs or SCAPOD in general.

SCAPOD Facebook page: [http://](http://www.facebook.com/group.php?gid=318632213083)

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SCAPOD email address: scapod@gmail.com

SCAPOD needs your financial support to complete the filing for 501(c)3 status and to start their important work around the state. Please consider making a tax-deductible donation today by sending your check to: SCAPOD, 148 Burlie Drive, West Columbia, SC 29169.

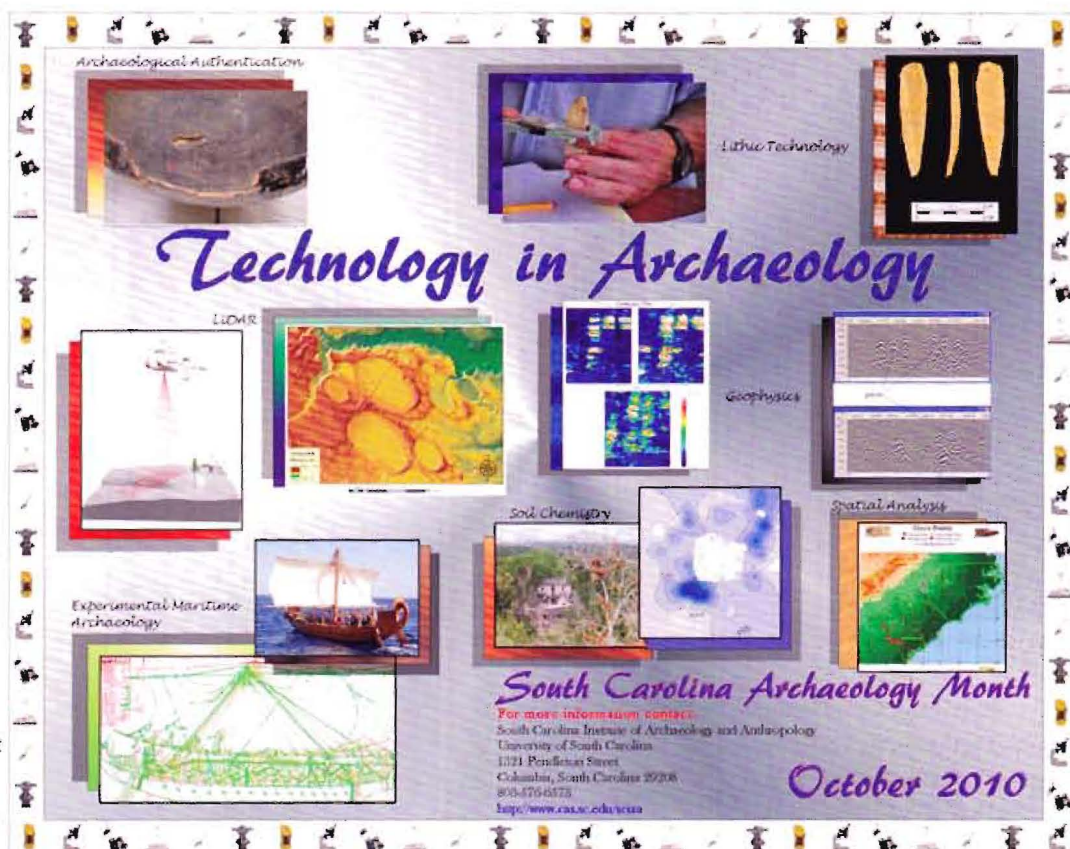


Meg Gaillard shows various South Carolina artifacts to students at the Longleaf Middle School at their annual Career Fair. (SCAPOD photo)

19th Annual South Carolina Archaeology Month 2010

By Nena Powell Rice

The SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) at the University of South Carolina is finalizing the coordination of the 19th Annual South Carolina Archaeology Month to be held in October 2010. The fall event focuses on techniques used in archaeology with various programs and events throughout the state. Each year the month-long event produces a topical poster focusing on current archaeological research in the Palmetto state. This year's theme is entitled "Technology in Archaeology." The editors of the poster articles are Jonathan Leader, State Archaeologist at SCIAA, with the assistance of Christopher Moore, Archaeologist at the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program at SCIAA. The cover will feature several different images that express the unique techniques and methodologies archaeologists use in the field and laboratory. The theme of the articles on the back of the poster will focus on recent papers given at the Archaeological Society of South Carolina's annual conference that was held in April



The draft of the front of the SC Archaeology Month poster. (Design by Christopher Moore and Jonathan Leader)

2010. Some of these articles will include information on remote sensing of hidden site features, geomorphology by way of LiDAR, ground penetrating radar, the use of gradiometers on archaeological sites and historic cemeteries, artifact authentication by archeometry, artifact wear analysis, and archaeobotanical analysis.

Archaeology Month activities will begin in October 2010 with a variety of statewide events focusing on prehistory, history, culture, and historic preservation. The 23rd Annual South Carolina Archaeology Field Day sponsored by the Archaeological Society of South Carolina (ASSC) will

be held at Charles Towne Landing State Historic Site on Saturday, October 9, 2010. There will be the usual demonstrations of Native American, African, and European technology as well as new programming, of which details are now being finalized.

For a list of scheduled events in connection with Archaeology Month and Archaeology Field Day, visit the SCIAA website: <http://www.cas.sc.edu/sciaa> or the ASSC website: www.assc.net. Also, contact Carl Steen (carl.steen@gmail.com) Archaeologist at Diachronic Research Foundation, at (803) 782-8789 for more detailed information on Archaeology Field Day, and contact Nena Rice (nrice@sc.edu) at SCIAA at (803) 576-6573 for further details on South Carolina Archaeology Month. Another website of archaeological interest in South Carolina is the Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists <http://coscapa.org>. Please come by SCIAA at 1321 Pendleton Street in Columbia, and pick up free posters!



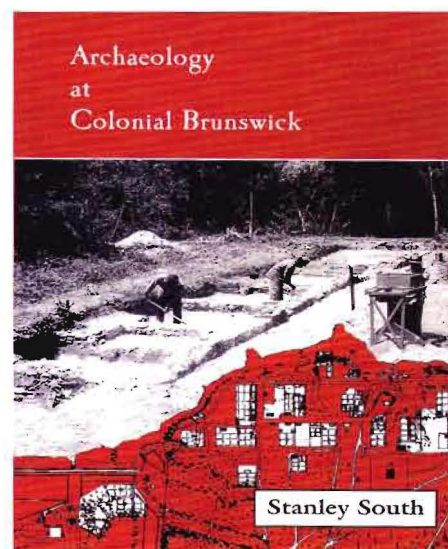
Terry Ferguson and Duval Lawrence collecting GPR at Flamingo Bay. (SCIAA photo by Christopher Moore)

New Book on the Archaeology at Colonial Brunswick by Stanley South

By Nena Powell Rice

Stanley South has just written another book on *Archaeology at Colonial Brunswick*, which has just been published by the North Carolina Office of Archives and History. In this book, Stanley recounts the decade-long excavation of this important North Carolina colonial port. He provides historical context and detailed interpretation of the many hundreds of objects uncovered. South's narrative guides the reader through a town and a way of life that ended more than two centuries ago. The experience is enhanced by 196 illustrations that

include photographs of excavated buildings and artifacts, archaeological site plans and interpretive drawings. *Archaeology at Colonial Brunswick* meets the inquisitive needs of the general public while answering the scientific queries of archaeologists. To order a copy, please contact Shannon Walker at N.C. Division of Historic Sites, Brunswick Town/Fort Anderson State Historic Site, 8884 St. Philips Road SE, Winnabow, NC 28479. Make checks payable to: Friends of Brunswick for \$20.



2nd Annual Archaeological Research Trust Giving Society Event

Save The Date... The 2nd Annual Archaeological Research Trust (ART) Giving Society Event is set for February 26, 2011 at The Palmetto Club in

Columbia. The event will be chaired by Priscilla Harrison Beale (83) 419-8274. For further information, please contact Nena Powell Rice at (803) 576-6573.



Topper Site Documentary Winner of Telly Award

By Albert C. Goodyear

SC ETV's production of "Finding Clovis," a 30-minute documentary on the Topper site and its important Clovis occupation, has won a prestigious Telly Award. The 2010 bronze Telly was selected from among 13,000 entries. The program originally aired in 2008 as part of the Carolina Stories series. Directed by Steve Folks, SC ETV has been following the Topper site discoveries for over a decade with "Finding Clovis" being their second video. The documentary features Dr. Al Goodyear and his colleagues who have been conducting research on the extensive Clovis occupation since 2005. Dr. Dennis Stanford of the Smithsonian Institution, Dr. Allen West, geophysicist and comet researcher, and Dr. David Anderson of the University of Tennessee all provide significant commentaries. For more information about the program go to www.sctv.org/carolinastories.



Dr. Al Goodyear and "Finding Clovis" producer Steve Folks with 2010 Telly Award.

ART / SCIAA Donors Update August 2009-August 2010

The staff of the Institute wishes to thank our donors who have graciously supported the research and programs listed below.

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1st Annual ART Gala, The Palmetto Club, Columbia, SC, February 27. (Left to right): Cynthia Woodrow, Gustaf and JoLee Gudmundson, Marlow and Arthur Gudmundson, Lindsay and Bunni Crawford, Harris and Patricia Moore-Pastides. (Photo by Nena Powell Rice)

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Archaeological Research Trust Gala at The Poinsett Club, Greenville, SC August 21, 2010. (Photo by Nena Powell Rice)

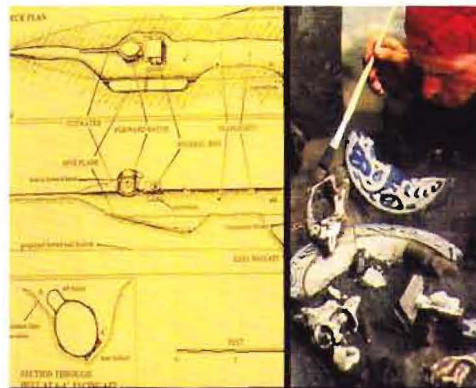
Fundraising Challenge for the Archaeological Research Trust (ART) Endowment

By Dr. Edward Kendall, Chair of the ART Board



I would like to update you on the exciting activities of the Archaeological Research Trust (ART) Board in support of the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA). We are pressing ahead in our efforts to increase funding and support for the archaeological research of SCIAA, using the excellent set of organizational development recommendations of Bob Wislinski of WizWorks LLC.

In the spirit of furthering the activities of SCIAA, Dorothy and I have the pleasure of announcing a challenge grant to the ART Endowment. In December 2009, our family foundation donated \$30,000 to the ART Endowment. We challenge the ART Community to join us in giving. We will match your donations (in addition to the money already given) up to an additional \$35,000 contribution in 2010. Thus far, we have raised \$11,000 of that \$35,000. Please join us in this effort, which with your help, will substantially add to the ART Endowment in 2010. This will provide funding in perpetuity to current and future archaeological research projects through SCIAA.



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- **Rock Art and Collectors Survey** in the Piedmont of South Carolina
- **Le Prince**—a 1577 French corsair shipwreck in Port Royal Sound near Beaufort, S.C.
- **Charlesfort/Santa Elena Project**—first French attempt of settlement in the New World (1562) and the first capital of Spanish Florida (1566–1587) on Parris Island, S.C.
- **Underwater Survey of Childsburry**—an early colonial town on the Cooper River near Charleston, S.C.
- **Establishment of Underwater Shipwreck Trails** in the Cooper and Ashley Rivers near Charleston, S.C.
- **Search for Francis Marion's "Swamp Fox" Snow's Island Camp**
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